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1928

USEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON

OPSIS OF HISTORY

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

ARCHITECTURE, PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND THE DERIVATIVE ARTS

In the SYNOPSIS Europe and America are grouped under the title "Europe"; Egypt, Byzantium (Constantinople), and Arabia under the title "The Levant"; Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Turkestan under the title "Western Asia."

1928

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WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND THE DERIVATIVE ARTS

EUROPE	THE LEVANT	WESTERN ASIA	INDIA	CHINA	JAPAN
			Paleolithic		
Late Paleolithic (Cromagnon) culture. Cave paintings, rock-shelter frescoes and engravings on bone in France and N. Spain. followed by Neolithic Age	Egypt. Early Predynastic Period, about 4000-3400. Late neolithic culture				Prehistoric times 660 B.C.
	Middle Predynastic Period, about 3400-3300. Discovery of the practical use of copper		**Neolithic**		
	Late Predynastic Period, about 3300-2950. Effective copper age; growth of independent kingdoms		Indian "prehistoric" stone weapons and pottery cave paintings		
			Chalcolithic		
	Early Dynastic Period, about 2950-2780. Thinite Dynasties; political unions by conquest. Use of bricks in tombs and writing used; creative period of arts and crafts	Fine pottery of Susa I	3500		
Bronze Age in the Ægean	Old Kingdom, about 2780-2680. Memphite Dynasties. Dynasties III-VI; pyramid age; development of stone architecture; ascension of the creative arts and crafts; "Pyramid Texts" of Unas. Chemmis. Chamberlain. Mycerinus	Early Dynasties of Kish, Ur, Uruk, Sumer, and Akkad. Epoch of city kingdoms in Sumer. Use of the floral bronze of Ur. bone and arch			3000
CRETE	First Intermediate Period, about 2680-2580. Dynasties VII-X; political disunion by conquest. Decline of prosperity	Sargon I founded the Akkad Dynasty			2800
Early Minoan Period, 3000-2200	Middle Kingdom, about 2580-2467. First Theban Dynasties XI-XII; feudal period; political disunion; revival of military power, material prosperity, and artistic and literary crafts, especially during Dynasty XII	2622-2528. Gutti supremacy in Babylonia	Balu chistan pottery	Cuneiform hoard	2600
		Indo-Iranian cultures separating			
		Ca.2467-2417. Guden of Lagash; statues, vases			2500
		2357. Naram Sin founded the III Ur Dynasty			2400
		2357. Nisin Dynasty founded by Amorites			
		2232-2025. Dynasties of Assyria			2300
		2169. Beginnings of Assyria			
		2123. Babylon Dynasty founded			2200
		2049-1961. Hammurabi			
Middle Minoan Period, 2200-1700		1965-1761. II Babylon Dynasty			2100
		1926. Hittite invaded Babylonia			2000
		1900.			1900
		1792-1727. Cassites ruled Babylonia			1800
Late Minoan Period, 1700-1400				1766, Shang (Yin) Dynasty	1700
				Inscribed oracle bones. Finely incised pottery. Bronze weapons	
Golden Age of Crete					1600
			Aryans entering India		
					1500
		Rise of Egyptian domination			
		Aryan deities in Mitni inscriptions. Use of Sothic Era, 1460			
Rise of Mycenæ		1480. Hittite supremacy in Asia Minor	Rig Veda, early hymns		1400
Sixth City at Troy		Struggle between Assyria and Aram. period-hood			
		1350. Rise of Assyria			1300
		1290-1225, Ramesses II Hittite war			
		Ramesside Period, 1340-1085. Dynasties XX. Ramesses III-Ramesses XIII; decline of prosperity			1200
		1250. Decline of Hittite power. Migration of Phrygians from Europe			
		Period of the Priest-kings of Amon, 1085-950. Dynasty XXI. Struggle between Thebes and Tanis; disorganization		1100. Chou Dynasty	1100
				Ceremonial bronze vessels and jades	
CLASSICAL GREECE		David			1000
			Atharva Veda		
Homeric Poems		Assyrians in Western Asia. Phœnicians in Asia Minor	Vedic orthodoxy and monotheistic cults. Aryans and non-Aryans		
	Late Period, 950-730. Dynasties XXII-XXIV; mid-short 750. Dynasties XXII-XXIII; Egyptianized Libyan settlers, kings of Egypt	Assyrian wars against Egypt			900
Alphabet introduced			800	Earliest Upanishads	
776, Olympic Festival founded		745-727, Tiglathpileser IV (Pul)		Writing used only for commercial purposes	
754, Syracuse	Ethiopian Period, about 750-661. Dynasty XXV; 750-900, Ethiopian kingdom of Napata	722, Fall of Samaria. Sargon II. 705, Fall of Ismalia. 701, Isaiah			700
		700-681. Sennacherib. Ionian Greek colonies; invention of coin-age			
Greek colonization, Oriental influence	670-661. Assyrian conquest	681-668. Esarhaddon. Manasseh of Judah carried captive to Babylon			600
	Saite Period, 661-525. Dynasty XXVI; native Egyptians; so-called Renaissance	668-626. Ashurbanipal. Deuteronomy c. 650. Jeremiah			
	590. Naukratis (Greek colony)	625. Nebuchadnezzar II	Upanishads		
		606. Fall of Nineveh, the Assyrian Capital. Greeks ally with Nebuchadnezzar II	Sakiya Era, Dynasty, 645-413. Sankhya Aphtasutra d. 618		
Sappho, Alcæus		586. Destruction of Jerusalem by Babylonian Dynasty		604. Lao-tzŭ born?	
		605. Fall of Nineveh, the Assyrian Capital. Greeks ally with Nebuchadnezzar II			
594, Solon	Persian Period, 525-359	594. Ezekiel	Buddha, 563-483 Mahavira d. 527 or 467		
540-510, Pisistratus	525. Cambyses conquers Egypt. Persian kings form Dynasty XXVII	550-530. Nabonidus. Fall of Babylon and rise of Persia. Achæmenids		551-479, Confucius	Confucianism and Taoism established
Homeric Poems edited		539-330. Cyrus			
500-449, Persian Wars		500	Taxila (Bhir mound)		
490, Marathon		490-465. Xerxes			
480, Salamis. Æschylus, Polygnotus, Myron		485-425. Herodotus			
470-432, Pericles		480-425. Artaxerxes I			
468-406, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Pheidias, Polycletus		465-425. Xerxes			
429, Parthenon					
431-404, Peloponnesian War. Thucydides			Nanda Dynasty, 413-321		
399, Death of Socrates. Plato, Scopas, Praxiteles					
359, Mausoleum built. Lysippus, Apelles					
338, Defeat of Greeks by Philip of Macedon at Chæronea					
336-323, Alexander the Great					
330-323, Alexander in Persia					
323, Death of Alexander					
	Ptolemaic Period, 359-30 B.C.				
323-146, Hellenistic Period	331, Alexandria. Alexander	331, Alexander conquers Babylonia			
	323. Death of Alexander	323. Death of Alexander			
			Pâtaliputra		
	323-285, Ptolemy Soter (Ptolemy I). Museum of Alexandria	Seleucidæ in Nearer Asia, (323-65) Kingdom of Pergamum	Andhra Dynasty, 220 B.C.-A.D. 225		
	300 B.C.-A.D. 600. Ethiopian kingdom of Meroe		Sunga Dynasty, 178-72 B.C.		
	282-247, Ptolemy II. Philadelphus. Septuagint	185. Rise of Skythians (Sakæ)	Indo-Greek Dynasties in Bactria and Panjab		
	150 (circa). The Pasilmscompleted		Hindoo rule, 180 B.C.-A.D. 320. Kanchi dynasty, 78 B.C.		
55, Julius Cæsar in Britain			Satavai Era, 58 B.C. Taxila, Girdap		
31 B. C.-A. D. 14, Augustus	Roman Period, 30 B.C.-A.D. 395. Christianization of Egypt; religious disputes and persecutions		Kushân Dynasty, 30-310 Mathurâ art		
14-29, after Julio-Claudian Emperors			Andhra Dynasty, 25-225		
30-68, Pharian Epistles			Greco-Buddhist art of Gandhara		
66-70, Jewish War	70, Destruction of Jerusalem		Taxila (Sirsukh)		
98-117, Trajan			170, Huvishka. Nâgârjuna. Amaravati Stupa		
117-138, Hadrian					
138-161, Antonines			Gupta Dynasty, 320-535		
MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN EUROPE	Mâni, 216-276 Manichæism				
	226, Sâsânian Dynasty in Persia				
313, Christianity recognized by Constantine			Andhra Dynasty, 220 B.C.-A.D. 225		
313-800, Early Christian Art			Sunga Dynasty, 178-72 B.C.		
			Indo-Greek Dynasties in Bactria and Panjab		
330, St. Paul outside the walls. Rome sacked by Goths			Hindoo rule, 180 B.C.-A.D. 320. Kanchi dynasty, 78 B.C.		
440, Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, Ravenna			Satavai Era, 58 B.C.		
451, Huns defeated at Chalons			Taxila, Girdap		
455, Rome sacked by Vandals			Kushân Dynasty, 30-310		
527, Justinian, Emp. 565, St. Sophia, Constantinople			Mathurâ art		
540, S. Vitale			Andhra Dynasty, 25-225		
			Greco-Buddhist art of Gandhara		
			Taxila (Sirsukh)		
			170, Huvishka. Nâgârjuna. Amaravati Stupa		
			Gupta Dynasty, 320-535		
			Colonization of Indonesia. 5th-13th century		
			Pallava Dynasty, 5th-9th century		
			Sculptures of Indian Gupta in final forms		
			Fa-Hsien, 399-415 Kalidasa		
			400-500, Hun invasion		
			Ajanta, 4th-7th and 10th-13th		
			Buddhism in Ceylon		
			Sândi Deva		
			Nâlanda University		
			Rise of the Rajputs		
			647-1197. Pala Dynasty		
			Rise of Amoghavarsha, Elephanta, Ellora, Mâmallapuram		
			Sankaracharya. Rashtrakuta Dynasty, 8th-10th century		
			Nepâl Era, 879		
			Rise of Cambodian Empire, 800-1181. Cola Dynasty, 907. Mahmud of Ghazna		
			Borobudur, Java, 1005. Decline of Buddhism		
			1023-1187. Hoysala Dynasty		
			Parâkrama Bâhu I (Ceylon). Angkor Wat, Cambodia. Muhammadan conquests, 1175-1206; of Bengal, 1203		
			Rise of Ashanti, 1125		
			Kanauj, 1167-1216		
			Vijaya Nagar, 1336-1565		
			Bahmani Dynasty, 1347-1526		
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			Sikh Dynasty, 1469-1849		
			Mogul Dynasty, 1526-1857		
			Akbar, 1556-1605		
			Shah Jahan, 1628-1658		
			Aurangzeb, 1658-1707		
			Nadir Shah, 1736-1747		
			Ahmad Shah Durani, 1747-1773		
			Haidar Ali, 1761-1782		
			Tipu Sultan, 1782-1799		
			Ranjit Singh, 1799-1839		
			Nepâl Era, 879		
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			Sikh Dynasty, 1469-1849		
			Mogul Dynasty, 1526-1857		
			Akbar, 1556-1605		
			Shah Jahan, 1628-1658		
			Aurangzeb, 1658-1707		
			Nadir Shah, 1736-1747		
			Ahmad Shah Durani, 1747-1773		
			Haidar Ali, 1761-1782		
			Tipu Sultan, 1782-1799		
			Ranjit Singh, 1799-1839		
ROME					
146, Roman conquest of Greece					
146 B.C.-A. D. 96, Græco-Roman Period					
55, Julius Cæsar in Britain					
31 B. C.-A. D. 14, Augustus	Roman Period, 30 B.C.-A.D. 395. Christianization of Egypt; religious disputes and persecutions				
14-29, after Julio-Claudian Emperors					
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451, Huns defeated at Chalons					
455, Rome sacked by Vandals					
527-565, Justinian, Emp. 532, St. Sophia, Constantinople					
540, S. Vitale					
	622, The Hijra				
	632, Mohammad d. 632-661. The Medina Caliphate				
	Muslim (Arab; Saracen) Dynasty, 661-1261				
	640-645. Amr conquers Egypt				
		650. Uigur eclectic art			
		661. Fall of Sasanian Dynasty			
	Umaiyad Caliphate, 661-749 (Damascus). 'Abbâsside Caliphs, 750-1258 (Baghdad) Hârun er-Rashid, 786-809				
800, Charlemagne crowned at Rome					
800-1100, Romanesque art					
843, Treaty of Verdun and division of Charlemagne's empire	868-905, Ahmed ibn Tulûn in Egypt				
861, Otho, first Emperor of Holy Roman Empire	Fatimite Dynasty in Egypt, 909-1171	885-1015, Firdausi			
	960-1261, Hîkim; Druses	900-1267, Avicenna			
1066, Fim Cathedral		997, Mahmûd of Ghazna d. 1030			
1066, William the Conqueror. Beginning of Feudalism in England	Crusaders take Jerusalem, 1099	Seljuk Dynasty, 1037-			
1073, Gregory VII, Pope					
1100, St. Mark's, Venice		Umar Khayyam d. 1123			1100
1100-1300, Crusades					
1100-1400, Gothic art	Ayûbide Dynasty, 1171-1260	Nizâm al-Mulk, 1063-1092			
c. 1150, Universities founded in Paris, Bologna, Oxford	1187, Saladin takes Jerusalem	Shâh Khojeh, 1092-1118			
1180, St. Denis, Paris		Khaje pot-bury, 1096-1153			
1184, Cluny Cathedral		Rumi, 1207-1273			
1206, Nicolo Pisano b.		1208-1227, Chingiz Khân			
1211, Rheims					
1215, Magna Charta					
1248-1350, Albanian Gothic art					
1250, Giotto, "Father of Painting," Florence	Mameluke (Memlûk) Dynasties, 1250-1517	1218, Invasions of Ilchikadi Khânid and fall of Bukhâra			1200
1265, Dante b.		1250-1257, Mongol Empire			
1266, Giotto b.		1257-1294, Qubilay (Kubilai) Khân, Buddhist			
1271, Marco Polo		1260-1303, Ghâzân Khân, Muslimite			
1290, Roger Bacon d.		1307-1340, Timurid Dynasty in Persia			1300
1304, Petrarch b.					
1307, Dante, Universal Genius		1336-1405, Timur, Timurid Dynasty			
1350, Burgundy and Flanders united					
1350, Wycliff's Bible		1370-1372, Timur-i-Lang, conquest of Persia, Hindu d. ca. 1392			
1360, H. Van Eyck b.					
1366, Donatello b.					
1400-1500, Early Renaissance					1400
1400, Printing					
1400, Leonardo b.					
1471, Dürer b.					
1474, Michelangelo b.	1453, Ottoman Turks take Constantinople				
1483, Raphael, Luther, Rabelais b.					
1484, Charles VIII conquers Lombardy					
1486, Sea route to India					
1500-1600, High Renaissance					1500
1503, Julius II, Pope					
1506, St. Peter's, Rome, begun					
1512, J. Goujon b.					
1517, Heidelberg Castle	1517, Selim I takes Egypt; last 'Abbâsside forced to return to him title of Caliph. Ottoman Period, 1517-1914. Egypt a province of Turkish empire, 1566-1805. Mamelûk Beys				
1518, Shakespeare b.					
1577, Lepanto					
1577, Rubens b.					
1580, N. Poussin b.					
1593, Bernini b.					
1599, Velasquez b.					
1600-1800, Late Renaissance					
Baroque, Rococo					
1600-1682, Molière b.					
1605, French Academy					
1665, Louis XIV crowned					
1680, Charles I executed					
1675, St. Paul's, London					
1676, Wallenstein b.					
1700, Gluck b.					
1776, American Revolution	1798-1801, Bonaparte's expedition				
1789, French Revolution	1801-1914, Mihammad Ali and his Khedivial Dynasty				
1800, Classical Revival	1882. Arabi Revolt. Intervention of Great Britain				
1801, Napoleon d.					
1815, Restoration					
1820, Jean-ingres					
1825, Romantic Poussin and War					
1830, Rise of American art and architecture					
	1882-1914, British Occupation				
1914-1918, Great War	1882-1914, British Occupation. 1914-1922, Egypt severed from Turkey. The British Protectorate; descendant of Muhammad Ali made Sultan of Egypt				
	1922, Kingdom of Egypt				

PARTIAL GLOSSARY OF NAMES AND TERMS

AHMED ARABI PASHA. Officer in the Egyptian army who led a strike of native Egyptian officers in 1881. Resulted in so-called Arabi Rebellion and armed intervention of England.

AHMED IBN TULŪN. Founder of the Tulanite Dynasty in Egypt; builder of the Cairene mosque that bears his name.

AIYUBIDE DYNASTY. The descendants of Aiyub, of whom the most distinguished was Saladin.

AJANTĀ. A village in western India, the northwestern corner of Haidarābād, Deccan, where there are excavated temples decorated with Buddhist paintings.

AKHENATON (Amenophis IV). A king of Dynasty XVIII in Egypt. He undertook a religious reform under the name of Akhenaton in an attempt to break the growing power of the Amon priesthood. The attempt was successful only for the period of his short life.

ALHAMBRA. Palace at Granada, the finest example of Moorish architecture ("Arabesque" decoration in wood and plaster). The pottery (tiles) of the Moors, inspired by the porcelain of China and later referred to the Island of Majorca, gave its name to Italian majolica.

AMON — AMON-RĀ. The great Egyptian Sun-God especially prominent in the New Empire, with his cult centre at Thebes. In the decadent period, XX and XXI Dynasties, 1200-945 B. C., the priests of Amon were the virtual rulers of Egypt.

AMR IBU-EL-'AS. General of the Caliph Omar; conqueror of Egypt, 639-642.

ANGKOR THOM. Capital of Cambodia.

ANGKOR WAT. Best known and latest of the great Hindu temples or palaces of Cambodia.

ANURĀDHAPURA, an ancient Buddhist city of Ceylon, containing ruins of important early architecture and sculpture.

ĀRYA. The word means "noble," and is applied to the earliest known invaders of India. As distinguished from the short, dark aborigines, the Āryans were tall and fair. They entered India from the northwest, bringing with them the elements of a culture which has given to the country as a whole its distinctive character. Their language, known in a later literary form as Sanskrit, belonged to the same family as Persian, Latin, Greek, English, and other European and Asiatic languages; from it have been evolved Marāthī, Hindī, Bengālī, and other Indian languages; and the term Āryan is sometimes applied to the whole family.

ĀRYA SŪRA, a Mahāyāna Buddhist poet.

ASANGA. A famous Buddhist philosopher and exponent of the Mahāyāna; founder of the Yogācāra school, differing from the Mādhyamikas in admitting the reality of consciousness.

ASHIKAGA. A powerful Japanese family which contributed fifteen successive Shōguns, some of whom were great patrons of art.

AŚŌKA. A Maurya king of nearly all India. The country is dotted with his edicts graven in stone. He was a devout Buddhist, and did more than any other man to spread that religion.

AŚVAGHOSHA, a famous Mahāyāna Buddhist teacher, poet, musician, and scholar.

AVICENNA. Arabian physician and philosopher.

BACON, ROGER. Philosopher; twice imprisoned for heresy; anticipated the Renaissance spirit of independent inquiry.

BAROQUE. Extravagant style of decoration characteristic of the seventeenth century. (Portuguese, *barrueco*, an irregular pearl.)

BAYEUX TAPESTRY. A strip of linen 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, embroidered by Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror, with scenes from the Norman Conquest; preserved at Bayeux, France.

BHUVANEŚVARA, in Orissa, where there are hundreds of Hindū temples dating from the 9th to the 13th century.

BIHZĀD, the most renowned of Persian painters and illuminators.

For Reference

BODHIDHARMA. The 28th Indian and 1st Chinese Buddhist patriarch. He founded the *Dhyāna* (*Ch'an, Zen*)sect.

BRAHMAGUPTA, an Indian mathematician and astronomer.

BUDDHISM. (*a*) Hīnayāna, the monastic system and intellectual discipline of Gautama Buddha; (*b*) Mahāyāna, the later theistic and mystical development. In India, extinct or assimilated to Hinduism by the twelfth century A. D. Survives in Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Tibet, China, Mongolia, and Japan.

BURGUNDY. The patronage of the Dukes developed weaving at Arras (whence tapestries are called arras, or *arazzi*); painting through van Eyck at Ghent; and sculpture through Claus Sluter at Dijon.

BYZANTINE. The art of the Empire founded by Constantine the Great at Byzantium (Constantinople). Byzantine (Coptic) Period; Christian period in Egypt, from the Emperor Arcadius to the Mohammedan conquest.

CASSITES, who ruled Babylonia for nearly 600 years, came from the region to the northeast.

CHAITANYA, a Vaishnava mystical poet and singer of Bengal.

CHARLEMAGNE recreated the Western Roman Empire, began the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, protected letters, designed the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle where he is buried.

CHARLES VIII. The French king whose entry into Italy to claim the throne of Naples began the period of foreign domination which lasted until Victor Emmanuel became King in 1861 and during which Italy passed on its intellectual predominance in Europe to Northern nations.

CHEOPS (Khuwfuw). Second king of Dynasty IV; buried in the First Pyramid at Giza; about 2850 B. C.

CHEPHREN (Khafra). Third king of Dynasty IV; buried in the Second Pyramid at Giza; about 2800 B. C.

CH'IN DYNASTY. Notable for including among its rulers the famous soldier, administrator, and builder of the Great Wall, Shih Huang Ti, who called himself First Emperor, and decreed that Chinese history should begin with his reign. He therefore ordered the destruction of nearly all books then existing.

CHINGĪZ KHĀN. A famous ruler of the Mongols. He conquered Northern China, then controlled by the Nū-chen Tartars, Korea and Central Asia.

CHUANG-TZŬ, the principal disciple of Lao-tzŭ.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL. An enthusiasm for classical simplicity which after the French Revolution displaced the Rococo style identified with old France ("Directoire" 1795-99; "Empire," 1804-1815).

CONFUCIUS. Compiler of ancient records from which he formulated a system of social ethics on which the Chinese conduct of life in all its relations has since been chiefly founded.

CROMAGNON. The name of a cave in southwest France where were first found skeletons of an early race whose remarkable paintings of animals have been found also in caves situated in northwestern Spain.

CRUSADES. Campaigns of western Europeans in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries to recapture Jerusalem from the Turks and Arabs.

EGYPTIAN RENAISSANCE. Period of renewed prosperity and power, in Dynasty XXVI, marked by a revival of the ancient styles in art, religion, and literature. An archaistic age. The center of culture at Sais, a town in the Delta.

ELEPHANTA. An island in the harbor of Bombay, where there are caves containing important Hindū sculptures.

EL-HĀKIM. A fanatic follower of the Persian Ed-Darazi; claimed to be an incarnation of God; founder of the Druse sect.

ELŪRĀ. A town in western India, not far from Bombay, where there are many important remains of Hindū and Buddhist sculpture and architecture.

ETHIOPIA. The Nile valley south of Egypt, from the Second Cataract to Khartoum. About 750 B. C. the kings of Ethiopia conquered Egypt and ruled it until expelled by the Assyrians, 661 B. C.

FA-HSIEN, a Chinese Buddhist priest who wrote an account of his travels through Central Asia, India, and Indonesia.

FRANCIS OF ASSISI. The saintly founder of the mendicant order of Franciscan monks.

FRENCH ACADEMY. A self perpetuating association of forty members founded by Richelieu to be the arbiter of French speech and literature.

FUJIWARA. A powerful Japanese clan which for more than two centuries held the reins of government and provided eleven regents.

GANDHĀRA. The Hindū name of a region in the far northwest of India; a focus of Buddhism and of Buddhist art executed in a degenerate Greek style.

GENROKU. The name of that part of the reign of the Emperor Higashiyama of Japan during which, under the rule of the fifth Tokugawa Shōgun, the country in general and the common people in particular enjoyed unparalleled peace and luxury.

GIOTTO. Earliest Italian painter and architect to attain first rank.

GOLDEN GATE, Freiberg Cathedral, contains the finest sculptured figures of their time in Germany; others similar at Naumberg, Bamberg, Strassburg, and elsewhere.

GOTHIC ART. The architecture and decoration that grew out of the use of the pointed arch in ribbed vaulting; and acute angles in ornament. Originally a term of contempt used by Renaissance architects for the preceding non-classical style.

GOTHS. A Teutonic race from the lower Danube which invaded the Roman Empire in the third and fourth centuries.

GRANADA. The last stronghold of Saracen dominion in Spain, taken after a year's siege by Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile.

GREGORY VII. The Pope who wrote to William the Conqueror comparing the papal and kingly powers to the sun and the moon, and in whose castle courtyard at Canossa Henry II, Emperor of Germany, waited three wintry days in sackcloth for the Pope's forgiveness.

GURU NĀNAK followed, in general, the teachings of Kabīr and founded the Sikh sect.

HAKUHŌ. Though the name of the reign of the Emperor Temmu (672-685), it is applied in Japanese art history to the period from about 645 to 709, during which time Japan began to have direct and close intercourse with China.

HALLSTATT PERIOD. The knowledge of iron reached the Upper Danube basin and a series of movements southward, southeast, and westward from this region began. The invaders were mixed Nordics and Alpines armed with iron swords. Hallstatt, Upper Austria, is the type site of the period.

HAMMURABI. Founder of the old Babylonian Empire.

HEIDELBERG. The castle is the most sumptuous example of German Renaissance architecture.

HIJRA. The flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, with which the Muhammadan calendar begins.

HINDUISM. Indian theism, the worship of a personal god (usually Vishnu or Śiva, or some form of Devī); together with its philosophic background. In English and Indian usage, the term "Hindu" cannot include Muhammadans; in American and French usage it signifies any native of India.

HITTITES. Nations occupying North Syria and neighboring Asia Minor.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The realm of the German Emperors, interdependent with the Papacy, and claiming authority from the Cæsars. The last claimant, Francis I of Austria, abdicated 1806.

HSÜAN-TSANG, a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who wrote an account of his travels through Central Asia and India

HUMANISM. The devotion of Italian scholars of the fifteenth century, first to Latin, and later to Greek literature.

HUNS. Invaders of Europe from Central Asia in the fourth and fifth centuries.

HYKSOS. A group of Asiatic invaders who conquered and ruled Egypt, about 1900-1580 B. C.

I-CHING, a Chinese Buddhist priest, who wrote an account of his travels in Indonesia and India.

IMPRESSIONISM. The tendency to lay chief stress on reproducing the actual visual impression of a scene, particularly that of light.

INDO-IRANIAN CULTURE: the common basis in Central Asia of Aryan culture in Persia (Zend Avesta, etc.) and in India (Vedas), before the migrations into Persia and India.

INDONESIA. Sumatra, Java, etc.

JAYADEVA, a poet, native of Bengal, author of the *Gīta Govinda,* a kind of lyric drama dealing with the love story of Krishna and Rādhā.

JŌGAN. The name of the reign of the Japanese Emperor Seiwa (859-876), but in art history applied to the period from 794 to 899 during which time esoteric Buddhism exerted a powerful influence over art.

KABĪR, mystical poet; a weaver; disciple of Rāmananda. The Kabīrpanthis, or "travellers on the way of Kabīr," include both Hindus and Musalmāns.

KĀLIDĀSA, the chief Sanskrit dramatist and poet; author of *Śakuntalā.*

KAMAKURA. The first seat of the Shōgunate; was once the populous capital of eastern Japan. Among the few important remains, the thirteenth century bronze figure of Amida, nearly fifty feet high, is well-known.

KANO ACADEMY. A Japanese family of painters founded by Kano Masanobu and his son Motonobu.

KONĀRAK, in Orissa, where there is an important temple of the Sun, with splendid sculptures.

KŌRAI. A dynasty under which Korea became unified and made notable contributions to art.

KUNIKA AJĀTAŚATRU. A king of the Śaisunāga dynasty.

LAMAISM. A type of Buddhism characteristic of Tibet, but recognized also by Nepalese, Mongol, Tartar, and many Chinese Buddhists.

LAO-TZŬ. One of China's greatest philosophers. His interpretation of the *Tao* or "Way" formulates a universal law of conduct.

LEGNANO. Scene of the victory of Milan and other Lombard cities, aided by the Pope, over Frederick I, Barbarossa, which established the independence of the North Italian cities.

LEPANTO. Naval battle against the Turks, in which Cervantes, author of Don Quixote, though stricken with fever, fought and was wounded, losing the use of his left hand "for the greater glory of the right."

LOUIS XIV. "The grand monarch"; the most magnificent and arbitrary of the French kings; patron of art, creator of Versailles.

MAHĀBHĀRATA. One of the two great Sanskrit epic poems. It tells of the war between the Kauravas and the Pāndavas. An important, though later, insertion is the *Bhagavadgītā,* a philosophical poem in the form of a dialogue between the avatār Krishna and Arjuna Pāndava. One of the best known episodes is the story of Nala and Damayantī. See *Rāmāyana.*

MAHĀVĪRA. The common appellation of Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism.

MĀMALLAPURAM, in Southern India, near Madras, was a focus of Pallava art, including the "Seven Pagodas," temples and reliefs cut in the living rock.

MAMLŪK BEYS. The twenty-four provincial princes of Egypt who governed the country from 1520 to the time of Muhammad Ali; nominally subject to the Ottoman Sultan; the last prince massacred in 1803 by Muhammad Ali.

MANCHU. The name of a Tartar people inhabiting a region northeast of China.

MARATHON. Battle by which the Athenians repelled the Persian invasion.

MARCO POLO. The first European traveler in China and Japan to write an account of his journey.

MARTEL, CHARLES. Began the expulsion of the Moors from Europe, which was carried on by his grandson, Charlemagne, in Spain, and was completed in the conquest of Granada.

MEIJI. The name of the reign of the late Emperor Meiji of Japan.

MENCIUS, the principal exponent of Confucian teachings.

MENES. The founder of Dynasty I of Egyptian kings. His date is variously given by Egyptologists, but the most conservative estimates place him at about 3700 B. C., plus or minus 300 years.

MEROITIC. The Meroitic Kingdom was the successor of the Ethiopian on the upper Nile, with its capital at Meroe. Meroitic Art is the result of Greek influence on the local decadent Egyptian culture originated in the Ethiopian Kingdom.

MINOAN. A term widely used to designate the bronze-age civilization in the Aegean, the most important center of which was in Crete. Minos, a semi-legendary king of Crete, reigned over the islands of the Aegean three generations before the Trojan War.

MOMOYAMA. The name of a hill between Kyoto and Nara on which stood the palace of the great soldier Hideyoshi, who, in 1582, succeeded in making himself virtually ruler of Japan, a position which he maintained until his death.

MUGHAL, or Mogul, and Mongol are different forms of the same word. Mughal is commonly applied to the Muhammadan Turks represented by Bābur and his successors in India, while the term Mongol is reserved for the "narrow eyed hordes" led by Chingiz Khān.

MUSLIM (SARACEN) PERIOD. From the conquest of Egypt by the Arabian Muhammadans to the present day. Egypt becomes a Muslim (Moslem), *i. e.*, Muhammadan, country.

MYCENAE. The legendary capital of Agamemnon, a focus of prehistoric Aegean civilization.

MYCERINUS (Menkauwra). Fifth king of Dynasty IV; buried in the Third Pyramid at Giza about 2750 B. C.

NĀGĀRJUNA, a famous Buddhist patriarch; exponent of the Mahāyāna or Great Vehicle of salvation; founder of the Mādhyamika school, the Buddhist counterpart or rather adaptation of the Vedānta, maintaining the entire unreality of the phenomenal world.

NĀLANDĀ UNIVERSITY. The principal seat of Buddhist learning in Northern India.

NAUCRATIS. A city in the western Delta built by King Amasis about 560 B. C. for the Greek merchants and colonists in Egypt. Essentially a Greek community where Greek art and religion flourished.

NEO-CONFUCIANISM, so-called, was the important intellectual outcome of combined Taoist, Confucian and Buddhist influences.

NICCOLO PISANO (Nicholas of Pisa). Earliest Italian sculptor to attain first rank.

NISIN, in Northern Babylonia, was the capital of the Amorites who ruled the country.

OTTOMANS. The race of central Asiatics (Turks) that founded and have ruled the Turkish Empire.

PĀNINI, the famous grammarian, author of the oldest extant Sanskrit grammar, written to insure accurate interpretation of the sacred texts.

PATAÑJALI, a famous grammarian and commentator on Vedic literature.

PERICLES. Ruler of Athens during its most brilliant period.

PETRARCH. "The first modern man." Devotee of outdoor beauty and of pagan literature instead of scholastic learning; writer of Sonnets to Laura in the vernacular.

PISISTRATUS. Tyrant of Athens.

PRAGUE. The earliest German university.

PREDYNASTIC PERIOD. The earliest period of Egyptian History, before the country was united under a single ruler. Neolithic and Bronze Age culture. The beginnings of art, handicrafts, and hieroglyphic writing.

PTOLEMAIC. The period following the Conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C. A series of rulers named Ptolemy reigned in Egypt, and Greek culture was spread throughout the country, bringing the Hellenizing of Egyptian art. The period was ended by the Roman Conquest, 30 B. C.

PYRAMIDS. The tombs of the kings of Egypt in the Old Kingdom, 3000-2400 B. C. The "Great Pyramids" were built by three kings of Dynasty IV. They are rectangular masonry structures with inclined sides rising to a point. The royal mummy was buried in a small chamber reached by a complicated series of passages.

RABELAIS. His books entitled "Gargantua" and "Pantagruel" represent an enlightened paganism and satirize Mediæval asceticism.

RĀJPUTS. The inhabitants of Rājputana, Central India.

RĀMĀNANDA, a northern follower of the teachings of Rāmānuja; preached in the vernacular.

RĀMĀNUJA. The greatest philosopher and teacher of the Vaishnava cult; exponent of the Upanishads as Visishtādvaita or "modified monism."

RĀMĀYAṆA. One of the two great Sanskrit epic poems. It is essentially the work of a single author, Vālmīki, and tells the story of Prince Rāma and his wife Sītā. See *Mahābhārata*.

RAVENNA. On the Adriatic, south of Venice; seat of Gothic (fifth century) and Byzantine (sixth century) power in Italy.

RENAISSANCE. The impulse to observation that replaced reliance upon tradition first in Italy (Dante, Petrarch), later throughout Europe (Printing, Columbus, Copernicus).

RHAGES POTTERY. Pottery found in Persia decorated with an iridescent metallic film.

RIGVEDA. A collection of hymns in praise of the powers of nature worshipped as gods. The oldest of the Vedic compositions.

ROCOCO. Extravagant style of decoration characteristic of the eighteenth century; so called from the rock work it frequently contained.

ROMANESQUE. At first a continuation of the basilican architecture of Rome; in the eleventh and twelfth centuries developed by vaulting and otherwise.

ROMANTICISM. The tendency to enjoy one's own emotions over things as opposed to classicism, the tendency to enjoy things themselves.

RŪMĪ (Jalālu-d-Dīn). The great mystic poet of Persia.

ST. PAUL OUTSIDE THE WALLS, ROME. Chief monument of early Christian architecture. Burned 1823; since restored.

ŚAIVA CULT. A form of Hindūism in which greatest veneration is paid to Śiva.

SALAMIS. Naval defeat of Persians by Greeks off Athens.

ŚAṄKARĀCHĀRYA. A Brahman of Malabar, who taught the Vedānta philosophy; exponent of the Upanishads as Advaita, or pure monism.

ŚĀNTI DEVA. A Mahāyāna Buddhist poet.

SARACENS. Arab followers of Muhammad; conquered the Levant in the seventh century, North Africa and Spain in the eighth, and checked at Tours in 732.

SEA ROUTE TO INDIA. The discovery of Vasco da Gama, who was led, like Columbus and other contemporary explorers, by the desire to obtain, otherwise than over land, the spices then used instead of ice to preserve food.

SHINTO. The indigenous religion of Japan. Its gods have been absorbed into the Buddhist pantheon, but it is still practised apart from Buddhism as well as in conjunction with it.

SHŌGUNATE. The Shōgun, the highest military officer under the Emperor, was, from 1192 until 1868, the actual ruler of Japan. The first great Shōgun was Yoritomo.

SHŌTOKU TAISHI, prince regent under the Empress Suiko, was the first important patron of Buddhism in Japan. He carried out also important governmental and other reforms based on Chinese ideas.

SIX DYNASTIES. Those in the North were Tartar, and under them the earliest extant Buddhist art in China was produced; those in the South were Chinese.

SLUTER, CLAUS. Flemish sculptor who produced at Dijon between 1390 and 1405 sculpture equalling contemporary work in Italy.

SNEFERUW. First king of Dynasty IV or last king of Dynasty III; builder of a pyramid at Dashur and of step-pyramid at Medum.

SSŬ-MA CH'IEN, the greatest of Chinese historians.

SUI DYNASTY. This dynasty united the Empire again under Chinese rule.

SUIKO. The name of a Japanese empress during whose reign great reforms were carried out, under the supervision of her regent, Shōtoku Taishi (q. v.).

SUMER AND AKKAD. South and North Babylonia in pre-Babylonian times.

TAISHŌ. The name of the reign of the present Emperor of Japan.

TAOIST PHILOSOPHY, founded on the teachings attributed to Lao-tzŭ; its greatest exponent was Chuang-tzŭ. The Taoist church, however, is little more than a mixture of pure magic with Buddhist ritual.

TEMPYŌ. Though strictly speaking the name of that part of the reign of the Japanese Emperor Shōmu from 729 to 748, it is applied in art history to the period from about 710 to 793, which is considered the golden period of Japanese Buddhist art.

LA TÈNE PERIOD. Named from a Swiss lake-dwelling site. In this second period of the Early Iron age, the knowledge of this metal reached Britain and Scandinavia. Urban life began in Central and Western Europe. Extensive movements of Celtic speaking tribes occurred.

THINITE DYNASTIES. Egyptian Dynasties I and II (about 3500-3000 B. C.), which ruled at the city of This, just north of Abydos.

TIMUR-I-LANG, commonly known as Tamerlane. A Muhammadan from Central Asia (Samarkand), who raided and pillaged India as far south as Delhi.

TOKUGAWA. A powerful Japanese family which contributed fifteen successive Shōguns.

TREATY OF VERDUN. Division of Charlemagne's kingdom among three grandsons: Charles obtaining what is now France; Louis what is now Germany; and Lothaire the strip between, from Rome to the North Sea, called Lotharii-Regnum, whence Lorraine.

TULSĪ DĀS. Composed the *Rāmcharitmānas*, a Hindī version of the *Rāmāyana*.

UIGUR ECLECTIC ART. The Uigurs were a Turkish tribe from China who ruled Kashgaria, in Eastern Turkestan, from the 10th to the 12th century.

UKIYO-É. "Pictures of the fleeting world." The popular art, — prints, paintings, etc., — of old Japan.

UNIVERSITIES. Bodies of students and teachers of theology (Paris), law (Bologna), medicine (Salerno) in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; founded in England in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in Germany in the fourteenth century; philosophy, etc. (India), seventh century and earlier

UPANISHADS. Latest books of the *Vedas*, teaching the identity of the ultimate self in the individual with the Supreme Self, the unconditioned Brahman—"That art thou." Systematized later as the Vedānta by Śankarāchārya and Rāmānuja.

UR-ENGUR was a great builder of Babylonian temples and towers.

VAISHNAVA CULT. A form of Hindūism in which greatest veneration is paid to Vishnu.

VANDALS. Teutonic ravagers of Gaul, Spain, Italy and North Africa in the fifth century.

VAN EYCK, H. Flemish painter, the earliest to use oils and to introduce landscape into his pictures.

VEDA means "knowledge." The four *Vedas* are compositions in prose and verse setting forth the philosophical and religious ideas of the Āryans. They are the text-books of the Brahmans and are regarded by Hindūs as the foundation of their system of life.

VEDIC ORTHODOXY. Thought and behavior based on the teachings of the *Vedas*.

VIJAYANAGAR. A large Hindū capital near Madras, destroyed by its Muhammadan conquerors. There remain important ruins.

S. VITALE. Byzantine church at Ravenna, Italy. Begun about A. D. 500.

WICLIF, JOHN; called "the morning star of the Reformation." First translator of the Bible into English.

YORITOMO, of the Minamoto clan, was founder of the Shōgunate in Japan.

YÜAN. A dynasty inaugurated by Kublai Khān, grandson of Chingiz Khān; from 1278 it controlled all China.

ZEN SECT OF BUDDHISM. Zen (*Dhyāna* in Sanskrit and *Ch'an* in Chinese) is the doctrine propounded by Bodhidharma, whose followers seek freedom from worldly thoughts and acts by meditation in supreme repose.

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